

In the United States Court of Federal Claims

OFFICE OF SPECIAL MASTERS

No. 15-1280V

Filed: January 24, 2017

Unpublished

P.M.,

Petitioner,

v.

SECRETARY OF HEALTH
AND HUMAN SERVICES,

Respondent.

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Motion to Redact Decision
Influenza ("Flu") Vaccine; Guillain-Barré
Syndrome ("GBS"); Special Processing
Unit ("SPU")

Jeffrey S. Pop, Attorney at Law, Beverly Hills, CA, for petitioner.

Robert P. Coleman, III, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for respondent.

ORDER ON PETITIONER'S MOTIONS TO REDACT¹

Dorsey, Chief Special Master:

On October 28, 2015, petitioner filed a petition for compensation under the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program, 42 U.S.C. §300aa-10, *et seq.*,² (the "Vaccine Act"). Petitioner alleged that he suffered Guillain-Barré Syndrome ("GBS") as a result of the influenza ("flu") vaccine he received on September 19, 2013. (ECF No. 1). On December 22, 2016, the undersigned issued a decision awarding petitioner damages based on the parties' joint stipulation. (ECF No. 35).

On January 5, 2017, petitioner moved to redact the decision awarding damages. (ECF No. 39). Specifically, petitioner seeks to have his last name redacted.² In his motion, petitioner described heightened safety concerns related to a close family member's mental health. *Id.*

¹ Because this unpublished order contains a reasoned explanation for the action in this case, the undersigned intends to post it on the United States Court of Federal Claims' website, in accordance with the E-Government Act of 2002. 44 U.S.C. § 3501 note (2012)(Federal Management and Promotion of Electronic Government Services). In accordance with Vaccine Rule 18(b), petitioner has 14 days to identify and move to redact medical or other information, the disclosure of which would constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy. If, upon review, the undersigned agrees that the identified material fits within this definition, the undersigned will redact such material from public access.

² Redaction of a petitioner's name is typically to the initials. The redaction here will follow this pattern.

In a response filed on January 12, 2017, respondent provided a recitation of relevant case law, but ultimately concluded that “[r]espondent defers to the sound discretion of the special master to determine what remedy strikes the appropriate balance between the public and private interests in this instance.” (ECF No. 40, p. 4). Respondent further stated that “[r]espondent does not believe it is appropriate to advocate in favor of disclosure of a petitioner’s information in any particular case, including this one, but rather defers to the special master’s judgment as to whether petitioner’s Motion should be granted” *Id.* at 4-5.

Section 12(d)(4)(B) of the Vaccine Act, in relevant part, provides that:

A decision of a special master or the court in a proceeding shall be disclosed, except that if the decision is to include information:

- i. which is trade secret or commercial or financial information which is privileged and confidential, or
- ii. which are medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy,

and if the person who submitted such information objects to the inclusion of such information in the decision, the decision shall be disclosed without such information.

§ 12(d)(4)(B); See also Vaccine Rule 18(b).

In several cases, special masters have declined to redact information, other than changing the name of a minor child to initials. See, e.g., *Langland v. HHS*, No. 07-36V, 2011 WL 802695 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Feb. 3, 2011), affirmed on this point at 109 Fed. Cl. 421, fn. 1 (2013); *Castagna v. HHS*, No. 99-411V, 2011 WL 4348135 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Aug 25, 2011); *House v. HHS*, No. 99-406V, 2012 WL 402040 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. Jan. 11, 2012); *Anderson v. HHS*, No. 08-396V, 2014 WL 3294656 (Fed. Cl. Spec. Mstr. June 4, 2014). However, in *W.C. v. HHS*, 100 Fed. Cl. 440 (Fed. Cl. 2011), the court held that disclosure of a petitioner’s name in a decision is not necessary to effectuate the underlying purpose of the Vaccine Act’s public disclosure requirements. In *W.C.*, the court concluded that while disclosure of information linking petitioner to his injury does not necessarily constitute an “unwarranted invasion of privacy,” “where ‘[t]here is no relevant public purpose to be weighed against [a] threatened invasion[,] . . . any invasion of privacy threatened by disclosure . . . is ‘clearly unwarranted.’” *W.C.*, 100 Fed. Cl. at 461 (emphasis original) (quoting *Federal Labor Relations Auth. v. United States Dept. of Veterans Affairs*, 958 F.2d 503, 513 (2d Cir. 1992)).

The undersigned agrees with the rationale expressed in *W.C.* **Petitioner’s motion is therefore GRANTED.** This order and the public version of the decision awarding damages in this case shall be redacted to petitioner’s initials, “P.M.”

IT IS SO ORDERED.

s/Nora Beth Dorsey
Nora Beth Dorsey
Chief Special Master